The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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March, 1871. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

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Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE GUARDED TREASURE.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

In the second year of the late civil war, I was married, and went to live with my husband in a small village on the Hudson, some fifty or sixty miles from New York. The house we occupied was a large, rumbling mansion of considerable antiquity for this country, and stood a little apart from the rest of the village, surrounded by broad fields, and commanding a glorious view of the river and the Highlands. It had been built before the Revolution, by my husband's great-grandfather, and though destitute of any "modern improvements," was still a comfortable and pleasant residence.

My husband was a lawyer, and a large real estate owner in the neighborhood, and at the period of which I write, was greatly perplexed, like a good many other persons in the north, by the perilous state of the times, and especially about the safe investment of his funds, as the suspension of specie payments, the great rise in gold, and military disasters in Virginia, made it almost impossible to tell where it would be safe to deposit, or to use one's money in any large amount.

In the course of his transactions in real estate, it happened, one day, that he received, what was for us then, a large sum, about ten thousand dollars, which he brought home and left in my charge, telling me at the same time that he should have to be absent during the evening, attending to some business, on the other side of the river, and should not be at home until midnight.

"You can place the money in the safe, dear," he said, as he gave it to me, "and to-morrow I will try and find some way to invest it securely."

So saying he stepped into the buggy, which was standing at the door-way, taking with him our hired man Silas, and leaving me with no one in the house but Dinah, and old colored woman, who fulfilled in our modest household the functions of cook and maid-of-all-work, as she had long done in the family of my own parents, who, on my marriage, had yielded her up to me as a valuable part of my dower.

Dinah was indeed a character. She was tall and very stout, weighing, she never would tell how much more than two hundred pounds. She was very black, and as lazy as she was black. I do not think any one could move more slowly than Dinah did, that is to move at all. And, by a wonderful dispensation, she seemed to feel that whatever her other faults might be, she was strong on the point of locomotion. For, when she had been moving with a ponderous slowness, almost maddening to a person of ordinary quickness, one of her favorite expressions was "Well, Miss Lillie, what shall I fly into next?" How she accomplished all she did, the brownies only knew. We used sometimes to almost tremble when there was any special hurry about our domestic arrangements, and yet Dinah always managed to bring affairs to a consummation just when a minute more would have ruined everything, and with undisturbed front would slowly enunciate, "Well, Miss, what shall I fly at next?"

It was nearly dark when my husband departed, and after giving my orders to Dinah, or rather my suggestions, I left her and made the tour of the house, to see all was safe and properly locked up. This duty attended to I went to my bedroom, intending to pass the time in reading till my husband should return.

It was a large room on the ground floor, with two French windows opening on a broad veranda. The windows were draped with long yellow silk curtains, between which the moonlight faintly entered, dimmed by the shadows of the roof of the piazza, and partly interrupted by the fringe of woodbine which hung from it. My bed stood with its foot towards the windows, and with its head about half a yard from the wall. It was an old fashioned structure, hung with yellow silk, like the windows, but I slept with the hangings drawn back and fastened to the head-board. The bed was so large, that no one ever thought of moving it except in those seasons of household panic, called household-cleanings, when the combined strength of three or four men was required to draw it into the middle of the room. So elaborately carved was it that it went by the name of Westminster Abbey in the family. At one end of the room, at no great distance from the bed, was a large safe built into the huge chimney of the mansion, with a door high enough for a person to enter, standing upright. Here I was accustomed to place every evening our silver plate, on shelves which extended around the sides, on which also, were placed boxes containing papers and other valuables. Opposite the foot of the bedstead, between the windows, was a mirror running from the floor almost to the ceiling. Like the other furniture in the room, it was old and handsome. How many happy scenes it had reflected in the hundred years it had stood there!

The night was exceedingly hot, and I therefore left the windows open, though I drew the curtains before I seated myself at the table in the centre of the room, lighted the candle and began to read, in order to pass the heavy time before the return of my husband.

After a while I heard the clock strike nine, at which hour Dinah always went to bed. Her chamber was in the attic, the third story of the house. Remembering some household matter about which I wished to speak with her, I started hurriedly up, and went into the entry to intercept her before she got up stairs. I had to wait about a minute before she came, and our colloquy continued three or four minutes more.

When I returned to my bedroom, feeling somewhat tired, I resolved to go to bed, as, at that late hour, in the country, it was quite certain that no visitors would call, and my husband could let himself in with the latch-key, which he always carried. I thought, however, I would try and keep awake by reading, and accordingly placed a light stand and the candle at the head of my bed. I then closed and fastened the windows, undressed myself, and got into bed. The key of the safe I placed, as usual, under my pillow.

After reading perhaps half an hour, I grew weary of the book, and quietly laying it down, remained for some minutes meditating with my eyes fixed on the mirror opposite the foot of the bed, in which I could see myself reflected, together with the yellow silk curtains behind my head. I was thinking, not unnaturally, how pretty I looked, and how happy I was with such a loving husband, and such a large sum of money secure in one's safe, when suddenly I saw in the mirror a sight that made my heart stand still. A hand appeared between the curtains, drawing them slowly apart, and grasping cautiously the headboard. It was a man's hand, large, coarse, and dark, as if belonging to a mulatto, or to one greatly tanned by the weather.

My first impulse was to start from the bed and scream for help. I repressed it by a strong effort of will, and lay perfectly motionless, except that I partially closed my eyes, keeping them only sufficiently open to watch the mirror. As quick as lightning my mind took in the situation. In the few minutes of my absence from the room, while talking to Dinah in the entry, a thief, a robber, a possible murderer, had hidden himself either under the bed or behind its draped head. He was doubtless armed, and if I cried out, or attempted to escape from the room, he could easily reach the door before I could, and for his own security would probably put me to death. Dinah was too distant and too feeble and clumsy to afford me any assistance, and besides was by this time asleep in the third story. The man doubtless knew that my husband had received a large sum of money, and had gone off across the river, leaving me alone, or nearly so in the house. He had entered, caring only for the money, and anxious above all things to escape undetected and unrecognized. If I let him know that I was aware of his presence, I [illegible] to keep quiet and feign sleep. I thought also of the money, and was not altogether willing to resign that without an effort to save it, and to have some clue to the identity of the thief. I confess, however, that this last consideration was not a very strong one, and I am afraid that if I could have seen a way clear to an escape from that room, I should have fled incontinently, without stopping to see more than that terrible hand. A moment, which seemed an hour, passed, while these thoughts passed through my mind. I lay perfectly still, with my half closed eyes watching the mirror. Slowly and noislessly the frightful hand pulled up the owner, until I could see the head and face reflected in the glass, and glaring at me with fierce, yet wary eyes. The man was a mulatto, very dark, with evil passions written in every lineament. I could scarcely refrain from shuddering at the sight of his hateful visage, and closed my eys to shut it out.

I was not quite ready for the ordeal through which I knew I must soon pass. I wanted to move my light stand a little out of the way, and to so arrange the bed clothes that I could spring from the bed without an impediment. I therefore gave a little sigh and moved, as if about to awake, slightly opening my eyes at the same time. The head and hand instantly disappeared. I then composedly made the desired changes in the position of the stand and the arrangement of the clothes, put my watch with the key to the safe under my pillow—so near the edge that they could be readily taken out, as I knew they would be—extinguished one of my candles, said my prayers and resigned myself to my fate, with no very sanguine or definite hope of extraction fron my perilous position.

I made my breathing regular, and a little louder than when I was awake, and lay with my cheek on my hand, counterfeiting sleep. At last the stillness became more terrible than even my first agony of fear. Several times I fancied I heard a soft step approaching from the place of concealment. As often was I deceived. Then again that dreadful stillness, in which I counted the ticking of the watch through the pillow. It was a positive relief when he came out from behind the curtain, stopped at the table and stood looking at me, as I was well aware, though my eyes were closed. I forced myself to breathe regular and audibly. He came closer; he bent over me; he passed the lighted candle slowly before my face two or three times. I felt the heat and saw the light through my closed lids, which must have quivered though he did not seem to observe their motion. Heaven gave me strength not to move or cry out. Satisfied, apparently, he put back the candle-stick on the table, and his hand crept softly and slowly under the pillow; and one by one he removed my watch and the key of the safe. He stood so long looking at me that I felt impelled to open my eyes suddenly upon him.

As he walked towards the safe, I did partly open them, and cautiously watched him through my eyelashes. I heard him fumbling with the lock, and once he looked over towards the bed. My eyes were wide open, but I closed them in time not to be detected. Watching him steadily I saw him open the door of the safe, which he entered without drawing the key from the lock.

Here was the opportunity for which I had waited and watched. I sprang lightly from the bed, with one bound reached the safe, dashed the door to, turned the key, and with one long and loud shriek fell prostrate and senseless on the floor of the dark room.

How long I lay upon the floor I do not know—probably for a few minutes only—but as I was unconscious, it seemed, when I came to myself, as if the interval had been a long one. I was aroused by his blows upon the iron door, and found myself weak after the long nervous tension, but still calm. I remember the satisfaction with which I thought, while I lay there before rising, that he could not escape, mingled with a vague and foolish dread that he might in his rage burn the valuable contents of the safe. He pounded desperately on the door, and swore fearfully at finding himself entrapped. But as I took no notice of his outcries he soon grew quiet.

Presently I rose, lighted a candle, dressed myself with all possible haste, and with trembling fingers, turning often to look at the safe, from under the closed door of which I more than half expected to see blood trickling—why I cannot tell except that my mind was full of imaginary horrors. I was soon in readiness. I had no means of ascertaining the time, as he had my watch in his pocket, and there was no clock in the room. Taking the candle, I hastened to arouse Dinah, who as I shook her, slowly opened her eyes, and with scarcely more than her usual slowness pronounced her formula: "Well Miss Lillie, what shall I fly—Lord-a-massa! what's de matter wid de child? You ain't seen a ghost have you honey?"

"No, Dinah; but I've seen something worse than a ghost. I've caught a robber and he's in the safe. What time is it?" and looking at the clock that ticked slowly and deliberately—as how could Dinah's clock help doing?—I saw to my great relief that it was near midnight.

We had scarcely got down stairs when I heard the sound of wheels. A moment more and I was in my husband's arms. He listened with amazement to a rapid narrative of my singular adventure. I would not suffer him to open the safe until Silas had summoned assistance from the neighboring houses. I feared my despe[illegible] prisoner might still escape. When the door was opened, there sat my burglar in the trunk, half stupefied for want of [illegible] in one hand, the package of money in [illegible] candle at his [illegible] an old offender, who had not been long out of State Prison, to which, in due course of law, he was soon sent back for a term of years, which I devoutly hope may last as long as he lives; for I confess I should not feel easy to hear he was at large. The look of rage he gave me on coming from the safe will not soon be obliterated from my memory.

My husband, I need hardly say, was greatly pleased with my safe investment, and complimented me highly on the courage and coolness which had doubtless saved my life as well as our money. The love and pride with which he always to this day rehearses my exploit, were of themselves a sufficient compensation for the horror and agony of that long summer night.

CAPTURE OF A WILD MAN.—The *Dispatch* says, sometime before the 17th of this month the attention of persons living near the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and in the neighborhood of Blackbone cut, had been directed to a colored man who seemed to be dodging about the woods and unwilling to be seen. On Wednesday week he approached too near the hands of Mr. Mason, who were at work on the railroad, who to their astonishment found the man to be as naked as when he came into the world. He was arrested by them, but failed to answer a single question, he being either unable or unwilling. Every motion and gesture, and the expression of the fellow's eyes, proved conclusively that he was not only an idiot but perfectly wild. He was entirely unable to give an account of himself, and did not even know his name. The only sound he could make resembled the jabber of monkeys. He was taken in charge, and the proper authorities will probably send him to a lunatic asylum.

Under the act of last session of Congress granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, over one thousand applications have been received at the Pension Office, and the applicants are nearly all over 85 years ago. Among the latest applicants, through C. C. Tucker, of this place, are Jacob Swisher, of Palatine, Va., aged 107 years, and Wm. Ross, of Smithville, Ind., aged 112.—*Washington Patriot.*

A letter from Jacksonboro, Texas, says: "On the 18th day of May, a band of one hundred Indians attacked Warner's train, 20 miles from here, and killed seven men belonging to the train, and wounded Gen. Sherman, who was at Fort Richardson at the time and ordered four companies of cavalry in pursuit, with instructions to drive the Indians to Fort Sill. If he found they were at Fort Sill, he would stop the Indian trade in that quarter."

Take your time and make calculations, don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

Study your interest closely, and do not spend any time in electing presidents, senators and other smaller officers, or talking of hard times when spending your time in whittling store boxes, etc.

Thoughtlessness.

Young man, in the flush of early strength, stop to think ere you take a downward step. Many a precious life is wrecked through thoughtlessness alone. If you find yourself in low company, do not sit carelessly by till you are gradually but surely drawn into the whirlpool of shame, but *think* of the consequences of such a course. Rational thought will lead you to seek the society of your superiors; and you must improve by the association. A benevolent use of your example and influence for the elevation of your inferiors, is a noble thing; even the most depraved are not beyond such help. But the young man of impressible character must, at least, think, and beware lest he fall himself a victim. *Think* before you touch the wine; see its effects upon thousands, and know that you are no stronger than they were in their youth. *Think* before you allow angry passions to overcome your reason; it is thus that murderers are made. *Think* before, in a dark hour of temptation, you borrow without leave, lest you become a thief. Think well ere a lie or an oath passes your lips; for a man of pure speech only can merit respect. Ah! think on things true and lovely, and of good report, that there may be better men and happier women in the world.

SWEARING.—The most truthful and straightforward article on this disgusting habit that we have ever read is the following, whose author's name we are not acquainted with: "It is no mark of a gentleman to swear. The most worthless and vile, the refuse of mankind, the drunkard and the prostitute, swear as well as the best dressed and educated gentleman. No particular endowments are requisite to give a finish to the art of cursing. The basest and meanest of mankind swear with as much tact and skill, as the most refined; and he that wishes to degrade himself to the very lowest level of pollution and shame, should learn to become a common swearer. Any man has talents enough to learn to curse God, and imprecate perdition on his fellow-men. Profane swearing never did any man any good. No man is the richer, or wiser, or happier for it. It helps no man's education or manners. It is disgusting to the refined, abominable to the good, degrading to the mind, unprofitable, needless and injurious to society. Wantonly to profane His name, to call His vengeance, is perhaps of all offences the most awful in the sight of God."

IF I ONLY HAD CAPITAL.—"If I only had capital," said another as he walked away from a dram-shop, where he had just paid twenty-five cents for a drink, "I would go into business." The same remark might have been heard from the young man loafing on the corner.

Young man with the cigar, you are smoking away your capital. You from the dram-shop are drinking yours and destroying your body at the same time, and you on the street corner, are wasting yours in idleness and forming bad habits. Dimes are dollars. Time is money. Don't wait for a fortune to begin with. If you had ten thousand dollars a year, and spent it all, you would be poor still. Our men with power and influence did not start with fortunes. You, too, can make your mark if you will. But you must stop spending your money for what you don't need, and squandering your time in idleness.

New Health Maxims.

Dr. Dio Lewis pronounces some rather startling propositions in his book on hygiena. For instance:

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are very poor food for brain and muscle.

The common notion that our health and life depend on a mysterious Providence, is downright infidelity. A child goes out of a hot room with naked arms and legs in pursuit of its daily supply of poisoned candies, and then dies of croup.

Is that a mysterious Providence? If a man indulges himself until he gets the gout, and disease attacks his heart and kills him, is his death a mystery.?

The reason the American people are such dyspeptics is that they eat and drink so much, and eat and drink so fast.

The word biliousnes is a sort of respectful cover for piggishness. People are not bilious who eat what they should.

The Greek and Roman armies ate but once a day.

The common impression that tomatoes are the healthiest of all vegetables is a mistake. If eaten at all, it should be with great moderation, and never raw. Tomatoes have sometimes produced salivation. Dr. Lewis knew a young woman who had lost all her teeth from excessive eating of tomatoes.

Pies and cakes are poisonous.

To healthy persons mineral waters are not wholesome.

Corsets are most injurious to digestion. Their use finally results in an immense and very ugly protuberance of the abdomen.

Those who suffer from heartburn should avoid soups, drink nothing at meals, say "No, thank you," to pies and cakes, and go without supper.

If you wish to live to 85, in the full enjoyment of all your faculties, go to bed at 9 o'clock and eat twice a day a moderate quantity of plain food.

When rainy, bad weather comes, so that you can't work out of doors, cut, split, and haul your wood.

AGRICULTURAL.

Improvement of the Soil by Mechanical Means.

It must be evident to every one that, other things being equal, the permanently productive capacity of the soil will bear a a direct proportion to its depth. By deepening the soil the cultivator can change the character of the land itself, and also alter both its physical qualities and change its chemical constitution, and thus fit it for bearing other kinds of plants than those which would be found naturally growing upon its surface; if those should be considered desirable, he can very easily increase their productiveness. But he cannot deepen the soil without increasing his labor, which is the first consideration of the farmer, especially here where it bears so high a proportion compared with other countries; and in no other branch of business is the strictest economy essential to success as in the one we are treating of. But the science comes to his aid and warrants the outlay, and suggests that if he deepen his soil his plants will have a wider range for their roots in search of food which will give increased growth; that the portion of the subsoil brought to the surface by deep plowing, will receive the ameliorating influence of frost and rain, by which previous, perhaps hurtful properties are altered and washed out; that in times of drouth those roots can seek the grateful moisture which is being condensed from the atmosphere within its cooler depths; and he finds his account in the increased product of the crop.

The same science will suggest the frequent stirring of the soil to expose fresh particles of atmospheric influences, the use of the subsoil plow, and, when necessary, draining which has been attended with so much benefit wherever employed. Again, the cultivator can improve his soil mechanically by the use of a different kind of earth from the one to be improved. Fifty loads of stiff clay to the acre, applied in the fall, to a light sand, to be plowed in the spring, and one hundred loads of sand applied to a heavy clay land, and spread any time before plowing, will be found to have very beneficial effects, and this mixing of soils where necessary materials are not too far apart (which very frequently is not the case,) affords one of the cheap means of improving the soil, especially as the operation can be carried on at such times when the hands and teams might otherwise be idle. A still further advantage attending this method is, that twenty per cent less of manure to the [illegible] will be attended with equal results in the

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HOW TO IMPROVE A FARM.—I will give my plan for improving the condition of the poor Southern farmer. Divide the farm into three fields—plant No. 1 in corn, No. 2 in grain, sowing clover, and No. 3 in cotton, china cane, potatoes, &c. The next year let grain follow corn, cotton follow grain, and corn follow cotton. The corn ground should be sown in peas the last or next to the last plowing. We should also have meadows of Timothy and Herds grass, or others that will do as well, and woodland lots in winter grass, blue, orchad, vernal grass, &c. Rye makes good winter pastures on poor land, but has to be sown annually. If the summer range is not sufficient, bermuda makes the best in summer, and if not grazed in summer, stock can subsist on it in winter.

GLANDERS.—This fearful disease is contracted from the horse. It is contagious, so that persons working about animals afflicted with the disorder should be careful not to have any of the matter come in contact with the eyes, lips, nose, or any sore spot on the face or hands. If such accident should happen innoculation would take place, which would subject the person to a most frightful disease that would certainly result in a painful death. We have seen the reports of several cases of glanders, in our medical exchanges, recently, one of which was that of a distinguished Russian Lady, who in attempting to pick up her handkerchief, which had dropped near the curb stone, brought her face in contact with a horse's lip, which was suffering from glanders. She was taken violently ill on the following day and suffered terribly with the disgusting disease for about two weeks, when she expired. Persons cannot be too careful when about horses suffering with glanders. The safest plan would be to destroy the animals, as they are dangerous to have about the premises and are rarely of any service after they have contracted the disease.

WESTERN WHEAT PROSPECTS.—The prospects in the West, so far as the spring crops are concerned, appear to be of a rather mixed character. In some sections of the country the farmers are jubilant over the promise of large and speedy harvests, while in other load complaints arise that unseasonable cold weather and a too great abundance of rain have done much injury.—*Balt. Sun.*

[Good deal of old wheat in some sections, perhaps.]

An old farmer told us the other day you could always tell when to sow a large crop of wheat by looking at the Almanac and seeing the "latitude of the moon" on *Christmas night*. If it was a light moon then sow a heavy crop—but if dark put in a light one. Christmas night last was a dark moon.

Make your racks, fix your fence or a gate that is off its hinges, or weather-board your barn where the wind has blown the siding off, or patch the roof of your barn or house.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Hon. D. M. Barringer on Convention.

In our issue of last week it was stated that we would publish the able letter of Hon. D. M. Barringer upon the Convention question; upon reflection, we have concluded that it is unnecessary. The letter fills three and a half columns, solid, in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, and would probably fill four or five columns in the *Press*. We have read it carefully, and cannot see that it does much more than set before the people in a vivid light the arguments in favor of the constitutionality of the proposed Convention which have already appeared in these columns, either editorially, or over the signature of some of our prominent Carolinians..

Mr. Barringer, in common with Gov's. Graham, Bragg and Vance, Judges Battle, Merrimon and Fowle, Hon. B. F. Moore, Ed. Conigland, Esq., and a host of others whose names our good, old State will never "willingly let die," fully and thoroughly believes that the act passed by the General Assembly, submitting the question of a Convention to the sovereign people of the State, is "constitutional, expedient and necessary." The talented gentleman then enters into a concise but luminous history of Conventions in this State, from the first "Congress," as it was called, at Halifax, after the Declaration of American Independence, down to the Convention of 1835, of which he was himself a member, as he had been of the General Assembly which passed the act providing for that Convention. Mr. Barringer's position as a member of that Convention, gives him the right to speak *ex cathedra* as to the meaning and intention of certain clauses in the Constitution which it framed, and which have been incorporated into the present Constitution. So far as restricting a Convention is concerned, it was never once conceded that the General Assembly possessed such a right or power; but it *was* conceded by the Convention of 1835, by a vote of 86 yeas to 22 nays, that the binding efficacy of restrictions, including the oath, was derived, *not* from the act of the Legislature in itself, but from the *approval of that act by the people at the polls*. In the clear and emphatic language of Judge Gaston, "according to the theory of our government, political power was derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they might make a plenary or restricted grant, might give it all or in part. The Legislature by the act proposed to the people a Convention with the powers, limitations and restrictions set forth in the act. It was, as it came from the Legislature, no more than a proposition or recommendation. It must originate somewhere, and in no body could it have originated with so much propriety as in that which represented the people for legislative purposes. The proposition having been sanctioned by the people, it became the act of the people; but it has been sanctioned precisely as it was proposed. Such a Convention as is proposed in the act of Assembly, and no other, has been called, and therefore that act, so sanctioned, must be recognized as our power of attorney. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein provided, we are not the Convention called by the people, but a self-constituted body." And here we may remark that there can be no such thing as a self-constituted body in the simple machinery of a republican government. Judge Gaston's views were adopted, as we said before, by an overwhelming majority, and thus it was formally, and in the most solemn manner, decided that the powers of a Convention could be and were restricted according to the limitations of an act of the General Assembly, approved by a majority of the people. So much for these restrictions, which the opponents of the Convention now proposed so persistently hold up to ridicule, and declare have no binding force. We will admit that were the Convention to be called, and the office-holders and their friends, by some hook or crook, obtain control of it, these restrictions might have no binding force with them, for they never permit anything, be it Constitutional or not, to stand in the way of their *own* interests.

In relation to the right of the General Assembly to submit the question of a Convention to the people by a majority vote, Mr. Barringer is sufficiently explicit. He says:

"If there be anything well settled in the history of constitutional law in North Carolina, it was fully adjudicated, up to 1835, that a bare majority of the Legislature could submit the question to the people, of electing delegates to meet in Convention to amend their Constitution, and that the people, by their vote, could restrict the delegates in such convention in the performance of their duties. But it is said that this is not law since 1835, because that Convention incorporated into the constitution an amendment, which was ratified by the people declaring that "no convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly." In other words, that *no Convention of the people can be called* unless by the consent of two-thirds of the General Assembly, without reference to the vote of the people, and that the power to call a Convention is vested, not in the people, or by their vote, but in two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Such a conclusion is inconsistent with and contrary to the whole spirit and genius of our constitution, and not warranted by the history of the proceedings of the convention of 1835. On the contrary, the proceedings of that convention prove directly an opposite conclusion. In the first place, this construction is not authorized by the words of this clause in our constitution. It is expressly a limitation on the power of the *legislature* to call a convention, and not on the power of the people. But this construction proves too much to be true, for if the power to call a convention is confined solely to the legislature and in the mode prescribed, then two-thirds of each house of this body could not even propose the question of convention to the people, but must decide it, absolutely, themselves by such two-thirds majority. The people would thus be precluded from and deprived of any other mode of having a convention, except by the will of a majority of two-thirds of their own servants, so-called—but now "masters of the situation" and superior to the people on this vital and all-important question of power. It is preposterous to suppose that a majority of the people in whom is vested *all* power, under the constitution, could be perpetually bound by any majority of a mere legislative body, two-thirds, three-fifths or five-sixths of any legislature in this great political right of altering and amending their fundamental law whenever and however they may think proper, not inconsistent with the powers they have delegated in the constitution of the United States. To conclude otherwise would be to make the creature superior to the creator—the Legislature more powerful than the people. The truth is, as the words themselves of this clause most clearly show, that it was intended to create not *the only* but a *new* and *additional* mode of calling a convention in North Carolina without interfering in the least with the old one which had always prevailed in the State under the very first principles of our fundamental law. It was an addition to, not a subversion of the old plan."

Mr. Barringer then gives the history of the debate on this question which took place in the Convention of 1835, but as the gist of this debate has been published in our columns at various times, we consider it unnecessary to drag it into this article, which will be long enough, in all conscience, without it. We will simply give the closing paragraphs of his letter in which he crucifies Chief Justice Pearson and other interested members of the Supreme Court, and then calmly submits the whole case as it truly stands to its only real judges—the sovereign people of North Carolina.

"As to the recent very brief and extra-judicial opinion of certain individual members of the Supreme Court, I have only to remark that it was not a *decision of the court* upon a "*case*" legally before it, where both sides might be heard, and Mr. Justice Reade very promptly declined to express his opinion for that reason. But the opinion hastily and extra-judiciously considered as it evidently was, makes a deduction from false premises in the two short syllogisms which embrace the whole opinion given in writing to the Governor. Chief Justice Pearson says that "all legislative power is vested in the General Assembly; calling a Convention is an act of Legislation. It follows that no Convention can be called unless it be done by the general Assembly, The people have reserved to themselves no power of legislation. It follows, that a convention cannot be called by a vote of the people, nor will such voting enable the General Assembly to call a Convention in a manner unauthorized by the constitution." This is the whole opinion. And it is undoubtedly new and extraordinary doctrine in North Carolina. If it be true, then we never have had a lawful Convention of the people under the Constitution of North Carolina, including even that of 1861, for in that case, it was submitted to the people to say by vote whether there should be a Convention or not. The Constitution does not say *"all"* legislative power is vested in the General Assembly—but *"the"* legislative authority shall consist in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, &c. What legislative authority? Of course that *specifically given by the Constitution*, which expressly declares that all other powers not delegated, *remain with the people*. The people have repeatedly exercised legislative power by their delegates in Convention assembled under this permanent reservation in their behalf. Besides calling a Convention is not necessarily *a legislative act*. When called by the Legislature under the two-third provision, it is by an *act of the Legislature*, for it is called, *peremptorily*, by the *General Assembly*, and a preliminary vote of the people on a proposition to them from the General Assembly to say whether they will have this Convention or not, it is a political act and the highest exercise of political power, which is all vested in or derived from the people. The Legislature simply provides the means to ascertain that will of the people which gives legal effect and vital power to a Convention thus called by the people, with such power, and none other, as they may choose to confer. The *box* is presented by the Legislature, the *ballots* are cast by the people to express the sovereign will. A Convention thus called is in strict *"pursuance of law."* If not, the members of the General Assembly are indeed the masters, and the people the servants.

The *Legislature having refused*, on solemn vote, to call a Convention under the two-thirds provision of the Constitution, ought one to be called by the people on the only other plan now offered for their decision whether they will have a Convention or not? The affirmative answer is to be found in the absolute necessity of reforming a Constitution which is not suited to our condition and a code of laws and judicial administration not adapted to the wants, and repugnant to the wishes and usages of our people—of restoring our lost public credit—of abolishing a multitude of useless offices, oppressive and vexatious to the people—of adjusting, by compromise or other honorable way, a vast public debt, unjustly and dishonorably made, which otherwise will be an intolerable burden upon ourselves and our posterity for generations to come, and finally the necessity of adopting a "North Carolina Constitution," acceptable to our people, and securing proper guarantees for our liberty and happiness, without interfering with, or infringing on the rights and privileges of any citizen of the State, of whatever race, color or condition.

That the office-holders in this county intend to make a desperate struggle against Convention there is no longer a reasonable doubt, nor shall we be surprised at it, for the Convention will shoot off some of its heaviest guns at these very office-holders, and lay out many of them cold and dead forever. One of the objects of the Convention will be to abolish much of this new-fangled and complicated county and township machinery which requires so many officers to keep it in running order, and the machinery once abolished, away go the officers, thus relieving the people of the burden of supporting them.

While we are not at all astonished at the efforts being made by the office-holders to save themselves and their machinery, we *are* surprised to find that there are so many intelligent citizens of Forsyth who will lend a willing ear to the deceptive talk of these men. They know how they are taxed and bled almost unto death under the present Constitution, and they know too, that under the provisions of the Constitution, taxes must come heavier and heavier, unless, by a Convention of the people, a door can be opened for escape and relief. Why, then, will they listen to the beguiling language of those who are *personally* and politically interested in keeping the present burdens upon the public, instead of listening to the wiser and truer dictates of their *own* interest, and doing all they can to remove these burdens?

Mr. Geo. Johnston, a Democratic lawyer of Pitt county, has declared himself against Convention, and will speak against it during the coming campaign.

Raleigh Telegram.

And are such cases so few and far between that our sprightly contemporary has to single out this one as a sweet morsel for its friends to suck at? We might tell of a few more self-proclaimed Democrats who oppose the will of the people and uphold the pretensions of the office-holders, but as they walk in radical ways and profess many radical opinions, we must confess that, to us, their Democracy has a very peculiar odor.

Gen. T. L. Clingman is upon the stump across the mountains doing all he can to roll up the Convention majority in that section. Having been unfortunately mixed up with the affairs of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R., which brought upon him much obloquy, he is now endeavoring to redeem himself, and we wish him Godspeed! No man knows better the rascality connected with the Railroad bonds issued to Littlefield, and he plainly sees that if we want to get this thing all straightened out, these fraudulent bonds promptly rejected and ignored, and the people thus saved from the imposition of an enormous tax, the Convention is the quickest and cheapest way we can go about it.

We hear that the Hon. J. M. Leach is against the present Convention bill, and says that "it is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and should it be carried in the State, (which he says it will never be,) it would be no more than a caucus, a mob, and that any person who votes for it, votes to sustain a mob."

Raleigh Telegram.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that the above paragraph appears in the *Telegram* of Saturday last. We have searched the columns of the *Telegram*, not only for that day, but for several previous days, and can find nothing of the sort. We do not exactly understand it. Can it be that our brethren of the *Telegram* publish such articles in a portion of their edition intended for circulation in sections of the State where a contradiction would not be likely to reach, and then substitute others for them in the remainder of the edition intended for circulation where a contradiction *would* reach? We repudiate the idea. There *must* be something else the matter. Gen. Leach has put himself on record in favor of a Convention, openly, unequivocally and boldly before the people of this county. On the very morning the above paragraph is alleged to have appeared in the *Telegram*, we received from Gen. Leach a bundle of Convention documents for distribution to his constituents throughout this section. We thank the General for the documents, and they shall be properly disposed of.

Chief Justice Chase, it is stated by the Western papers, is quite delighted with the "new departure" as the new departers call it, of the Northern Democracy. The Chief Justice has been yearning for some time to put off the threadbare garments of a debased Republicanism, and has only been waiting for the Democracy to make a progressive movement, so that he might don the more congenial habiliments of his earlier manhood, and fall into their ranks. That time has now come, and it is confidently asserted that the Chief Justice will support the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Bees Not Swarming.

Fewer Bees have swarmed this spring than was ever known before. A gentleman who sticks to the old square box and hollow log gums tells us that the queens have died and the bees must hatch new queens before they swarm. Our neighbor, Mr. Macey, who uses Langstroth's and the improved hives, says it is not so. All his queens are alive. Doctor Bason, of Alamance, says his Italians have all swarmed, but not one of his native stock have.—How does Dr. Curtis account for this delay or laziness in the busy bees swarming?

The foregoing paragraph, which is clipped from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of Monday, we referred to our townsman, W. F. Shultz, Esq., with the request that he would give us *his* opinion in regard to the matter complained of, and he courteously complies as follows:

"The statement that the cause of bees not swarming this spring is 'that the queens have died, and the bees must hatch new queens before they swarm,' is so absurd, and shows such an utter ignorance of a *true* knowledge of the natural history of the honey-bee, that the idea will not bear discussion among intelligent bee-keepers. In this section of the State there has been but little swarming, and even this little has been confined exclusively to the Italian stocks. The early spring was very favorable for bees, and the stocks bred rapidly. By the middle of April the larger part of the Italian stocks were populous enough to expect swarms from, and a limited number did swarm, the first as early as the 8th of April. But, in the latter part of April the weather turned very unfavorable, being a long continued wet and cold spell, and most bees ran out of honey. This checked breeding, and, as a consequence, the bees commenced killing off the drones, and there has not been since fully a month ago any swarming up to this time. Bees are less populous now than they were a month ago. This being the great swarming month, and the swarming season drawing so near to a close, there seems now to be little probability of much swarming.

"There is another fertile cause of non-swarming. It is a customary and general practice amongst inexperienced or ignorant bee-keepers to rob their bees in March and April of what stores they have brought over through the winter, and which they need badly to rear their young brood in the spring. As a natural consequence, when the season proves unfavorable before summer fully opens, the bees perish from starvation. Thus, the bee-keeper in early spring gets a crop of honey, and later he gets a crop of wax, thus getting two crops in one season! This generally winds up the business, and "bad luck" will be assigned as the cause of the failure. It was from this cause that last spring the report found its way into the papers that the bees in Forsyth were dying of the "bee cholera." It was certainly a very fatal cholera to those bees that were "inflicted" with it, and the great wonder is that there is the seed left. But "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and the quicker these ignoramuses "play out" with their bees, the sooner will systematic and scientific bee-culture be appreciated, and the more readily can its advantages be brought before the public."

Those enthusiastic journalists who were in such hot haste to nominate Gen. Sherman for the Presidency immediately after the publication of the impulsive speech at New Orleans, have been taken somewhat aback by the recent letter of the General published in the New York *Herald*. Gen. Sherman has been away out on the frontier of Texas, looking into the Indian troubles, and was not aware of the distinguished honor it was intended to confer upon him, until he had gotten through with his Indians, and had returned to within striking distance of the pale of civilization. Then he obtained files of the Northern papers, and—boiled over. As the *Herald* has been prominent in urging Gen. Sherman's claims, the blunt soldier selects that paper as the one in which to give his views to the country. They are concise enough, and here they are:

"As you seem not to understand me, I hereby state, and mean all I say, that I never had been, and never will be a candidate for President; that if nominated by either party I should promptly decline, and even if unanimously elected I should decline to serve. If you can find language stronger to convey this meaning you are at liberty to use it."

The *Herald* considers this language sufficiently strong, and without waiting to drop a tear over its broken hopes, dashes wildly away in search of a new candidate.

We are glad that Gen. Sherman has had sense enough to speak out as he has done. He is a splendid soldier, but a poor statesman, though a far better one than Gen. Grant, as was sufficiently shown by the celebrated convention into which he entered with Gen. Johnston in 1865. But that is all over now, and he is no candidate.

We have received the first few numbers of the *Carolina Era*, a tri-weekly paper, recently established in Raleigh in the interests of the Republican party. It is edited by Quent. Busbee, Esq., of that city. It is stated that the *Era*, which is published in the *Standard* office, has been established by voluntary contributions from leading radical office-holders, in the hope that it will aid them in defeating the Convention. Its free-list, accordingly, will be an extensive one, but its life-lease will be commensurately brief. The *Era* presents a handsome typographical appearance, and aside from its politics, its management seems exceedingly creditable.

Jefferson Davis.

Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Col. Styles, of Albany, Ga., in which he complains of the manner in which his speeches at Atlanta and Augusta have been misconstrued and garbled by the Northern press. He says *he never wished directly, or indirectly, to counsel the Southern people not to tolerate the situation.* He thinks they ought to wait patiently until the returning good sense of the northern people brings about a reversal of the more obnoxious features in the recent Congressional Legislation. He disavows most strongly any thing like a revival of armed resistance. There was one part of his Atlanta speech which was not reported.—Before saying he did not accept the situation, Davis asked any northern reporter that might be present to take particular notice of his words, and he then said he did not desire to be understood as advising anything like disloyalty to the Government.

We were apprehensive, when we first saw a report of these speeches, that they had been garbled, or part of them suppressed, and now we have Mr. Davis' own word for it. Hereafter if radical politicians attempt to palm off upon our people any of these bogus emanations as the views of Mr. Davis, condemn them as bogus at once. The so-called speeches of Mr. Davis, now in the hands of certain office-holders of this county, are all hoaxes, and were not delivered by him.

"To-day, 16th inst., Pius the Ninth, Pope of Rome, completes the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate, and the occasion will be one of great rejoicing throughout that portion of the Catholic world which still clings, with old-time fidelity, to the traditions of the Church. Why it should be one of such particular rejoicing we do not know, for there is a tradition in the Catholic Church, which has come down to us from immemorial times, that no Pope will fill the arch-episcopal chair for a longer time than did St. Peter, the first Bishop of Rome, but should it happen that a Pope overpass that period, then the destruction of the Papacy would be at hand. The Catholic Church is wedded, heart and soul, to these old traditions; and of two hundred and sixty Popes since the days of St. Peter, who did occupy his bishopric for twenty-five years, not one has reigned so long as the present Pope. When we consider that it was during the present reign that the temporal power of the Papacy, which commenced in 755 under Pope Stephen the Third, was destroyed, we may well imagine that there is something true, after all, in this old tradition. And, if the unerring finger of destiny points to the full accomplishment of the tradition, then it is that we cannot see why the Catholic Church should be so enthusiastic over the longevity of Pius the Ninth. Perhaps it does not believe in traditions after all.

A friend, who has been attending the various Courts in the South Western portion of the State, writes us that there is no doubt whatever but that all that country will go for the Convention by a majority much greater than was given to the Conservative ticket last August. The enthusiasm is spreading, and eloquent speakers are making the mountains ring with the glad tidings of our coming political redemption. The only difficulty that presents itself at this time is, that in some counties,—Jackson, Transylvania, Yancey and Henderson—too many aspirants want the nomination. The election is such a dead sure thing, that it has brought out a host of candidates, all anxious to serve the State. These conflicting interests will all be reconciled when the County Conventions shall have performed their work. In Henderson county there are a few Conservatives who were opposed to the Convention because of the restrictions in the bill, but Attorney General Shipp, who recently returned from there, informs our correspondent that the opposition no longer exists. In Buncombe county no nominations have been made as yet, but an effort will be made to bring out Mr. W. D. Rankin, one of the more venerable and popular citizens of the county. He can make no canvass, but he is a good man, possessing the confidence of all classes and all parties. In Yancey county it is not probable that 100 votes will be cast against the Convention, while in Transylvania, almost a clean sweep is looked for.

We do hope that our North Western counties will not allow those of the South West to carry off all the honors in this campaign.

The long pending impeachment trial of Governor David Butler of Nebraska, is over. He has been convicted of stealing a portion of the school-fund of that State, and ejected from office. Thus has another one of the radical rapscallions, who rose to the top of politics on wings of loyalty, suddenly dropped back into his native mud. Who is the next customer?

The Atlantic monthly for June is one of the best numbers of that *"always good"* periodical. Its views do not always accord with ours, but we like to read its articles, as they are always sensible and couched in good English.—See "Splendid offers on first page."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

JUNE 8.—Gen. Rossel and Courbet, both prominent Communists, have been dragged from their concealment in Paris, and turned over to the military court-martial. The funeral ceremonies of the Archbishop of Paris, and other dignitaries of the Church, who were inhumanly murdered by the revolutionists, took place yesterday at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with imposing splendor. All the high officials, both civil and military, together with the diplomatic corps, were present.

JUNE 9.—The Assembly has been busy discussing the abrogation of the disabilities of the Orleans princes. Thiers opposed it, but finally withdrew his opposition upon a pledge being given that they would not intrigue against the government. Their disabilities were finally declared removed by over a four-fifths majority and the Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale were declared duly elected to the Assembly.

JUNE 10.—The princes of the Orleans family have exchanged visits with Thiers and other government officials. During these visits they declined seats in the Assembly, and protested they entertained no idea of intriguing against the government. The seat of government, which is still Versailles, will be transferred to Paris as soon as arrangements can be made for accommodating the Assembly, and the various Departments. The Committee on reorganizing the French army favor the compulsory plan of service, such as is in vogue in Germany.

JUNE 11.—All the sacred vessels and valuable ornaments taken from the churches by the revolutionists, have, with a few exceptions, been discovered in the Mint and other places. The restoration of the public buildings has commenced. All the pieces of the Column Vendome have been found, and that celebrated monument to French glory is to be re-erected. General Douay has ordered that all civilians found with arms in their possession, shall be tried by court-martial.

JUNE 12. The Bonapartists are making strenuous exertions to control the supplementary elections, and prominent adherants of the Empire are announced as candidates in various parts of France. MacMahon declines being a candidate. Paris is crowded with returning citizens and soldiers.

JUNE 13.—The army is to evacuate Paris within two days, with the exception of one district. A manifesto from the Directory of the International Society protests against the cruelties of the Versaillists, and urges its members to avenge their slaughtered brethren.

The Tobacco Market.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1871.

The following information is taken from the New York *Tobacco Plant*:

Virginia Leaf.—Our local market still fails to exhibit any feature of unusual interest. A steady trade is being done in a small way with the manufacturers, but the latter do not seem as yet to realize that Virginia leaf is really cheaper in this market than in any other, and that every indication points to a rise rather than a fall. All our advices from the Richmond and other "breaks," confirm the opinion that the 1871 yield came a long way behind the popular estimate. Just after it had been harvested, all through the fall, and well into the winter, we were told that it was one of the finest and most abundant grown for many years. The manufacturers and speculators naturally looked for a low market in consequence, and early in the season succeeded in establishing a considerable decline from the famine price ruling last summer. This, however, was not long maintained, and fine wrappers, both bright and black, commenced an upward movement which does not seem to be yet ended. This scarcity was, however, confined to the grades we have named, while of common, nondescript leaf there was more than enough. Thus, although a farmer now and then sold the few wrappers he could scrape together out of his crop at a fancy price, he was compelled to part with the balance and major portion of his yield for a mere song. In this way the singular spectacle was presented of generally discontented growers, while almost famine prices were obtained for a portion of the crop. This, of course, was due to the fact that the great majority of the yield, although abundant in quantity, was far below the average in quality. As we have said, our latest advices confirm this view of the case, and while good, fine, bright "smokers" and both good black and bright wrappers are very scarce and bring high prices, the markets are absolutely clogged with common, nondescript leaf that buyers fight exceedingly shy of.

Considerable comment has been caused during the week by the awarding of the French contract. The Virginia leaf, it is understood, has been divided between two or three bidders; at rates which are generally thought to be low. On this and other points regarding the contract, we shall endeavor to obtain more definite information for our next issue. That certain kinds of leaf can be purchased very cheap we have just shown, but whether the particular grades called for by the French specifications can be obtained on equally favorable terms, is more than doubtful. If the accepted bids have been made as low as stated, it is difficult to see how the parties concerned can honestly live up to them and still save themselves from loss.

Godey for July commences a new volume, with indications of new vigor and originality on its pages. It is a great favorite among the ladies, for whom it caters with good taste.

The New Hampshire election muddle is at an end. The Legislature has met and organized after much fillibustering on the part of the Republicans. Both Houses elected Democratic officers, and then elected a Democratic Governor, the people having failed to elect last election.

Col. J. A. Gilmer delivers an address at the Kernersville High School on the 23rd inst.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—T. R. Purnell, Attorney at Law.
First National Bank of Salem.
Pocket Soda Fountain at Zevely's Drug Store.

HEAVY RAIN.—On Sunday afternoon last, we had but a slight rain here, but we are told that at Walnut Cove and vicinity, there was a succession of heavy showers accompanied by a violent wind. An old gentleman living in that neighborhood says the rain was to have been expected, *because* our good friend, Rev. Bob Hill, had a "dipping" that day, a few miles above. He adds that every time the reverend gentleman has a "dipping," it is morally sure to rain; therefore he thinks he will have to get out an injunction against Mr. Hill, so as to restrain him from "dipping" any more until the crops are all in. After that, he will be at full liberty to bring as much rain as he pleases.

EAST BEND ACADEMY.—We visited East Bend on the 2nd inst., to assist in the closing exercises of this well known institution which has reached such a gratifying degree of prosperity under the fostering care of Rev. Mr. Baldwin, its Principal. The exercises commenced on the 1st inst., and closed on the evening of the 2nd. Being pressed for time we were not able to remain longer than a few hours, but it was long enough to convince us that the pupils turned out by Mr. Baldwin will compare favorably with those turned out by any similar institution in this section. The crowd attending the exercises, numbered some five hundred or more, and among the gentlemen we noticed quite a number of old friends.

ALL GOT CLEAR.—District Attorney Starbuck seems to have been quite unfortunate before the U. S. Circuit Court, with the few cases he carried to Raleigh from this county. In the case of James Hampton, the grand jury failed to find a true bill; in that of Wiley Shouse, the Judge charged for acquittal, and took no pains to conceal his disgust that the time of the Federal Court should be taken up with the consideration of petty police offences; and in that of George Fries, the whole matter was dismissed with a judicial sniff. So all the defendants are now at home attending to their business.

OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS.—Judge Cloud left on Tuesday for the mountain country, where he intends to spend a few weeks ...ting deer, catching brook-trout and ...g snake-bites. He will return by ...ddle of July, unless he shall succeed ...ecting an exchange of circuits with Judge Cannon, which there is some probability of his doing.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Rev. R. H. Whitaker, Secretary of the State Council Friends of Temperance of North Carolina, is announced to deliver an address in this place to-day, 16th inst.

The operetta of Laila, recently performed by the young ladies of the Salem Female Academy, is to be performed in Richmond, Va., to-night.

The Statesville *American* says: The wheat harvest has commenced in this section, and prospects are very gratifying to our farmers. The yield will be good. Corn crop doing well and oats improving. There is a very large amount of old corn and wheat in our midst.

The agents of the mammoth corporation, known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are examining the Western North Carolina Railroad. What is in the wind?

It is stated that the bar of Charlotte, Salisbury, Lincolnton and Concord, have handed Judge Logan a request to resign, with the promise that if he does not, he shall be impeached. The request was signed by seventeen members of the bar.

A young colored man named Allen Bryan, lost his life in the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 3rd inst., in saving the son of his former master from drowning. White men should build him a monument.

Richardson Driver, sentenced in 1869 to the Penitentiary for ten years for grand larceny has been pardoned, by the Governor, as the prisoner is dying of consumption.

Mr. Michael Brown, and old and highly respected citizen, and former merchant of Salisbury, died at his residence in that place on the 5th inst., at an advanced age.

A pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Raleigh, named Cherry, was very seriously injured a few nights since, by falling from a window in the second story of the building while in a state of somnambulism.

Gov. Caldwell has offered a reward of $400 for the arrest and safe delivery to the Sheriff of Watauga, of one Newton Banner, who stands charged with the commission of a heinous crime in that county.

New Hanover county is shipping fresh peaches to the New York market. Up to Friday last, three hundred baskets have been sent by one grower, Mr. G. Z. French.

Bears are very numerous and troublesome in Brunswick county. They carry off farmer's hogs, and otherwise make themselves disagreeable. Brunswick would be a good place for a big bear hunt.

The census returns from Pitt county show that there are some fifteen or twenty persons in that county, whose ages average from 100 to 110 years.

Wilmington boasteth of watermelons. Three in market on Friday, each of which sold for five dollars!

The young men of Statesville have formed a Base Ball club, and enjoy the sport every evening.

STATE ITEMS.

A singular and fatal accident occurred in Raleigh on last Friday, the victim being Harriet Spruill, a colored woman, aged about 38 years. She was subject to fainting spells, and had been complaining for several days. Early in the morning she was seen going into the garden. A few hours afterwards, she was discovered by a little girl, in the sink in the garden, and had been dead for some time. When found, all the upper portion of her body to her waist was embedded in the contents of the sink. It is supposed she was seized with one of her customary fainting fits at the sink, fell in head foremost, and smothered while in that horrible condition.

A serious accident occurred in Raleigh on last Friday, by which Mr. Richardson Dedman, Sr., of Wake, received a pistol wound in the back, which may prove fatal. He had been examining some pistols, which were being shown him by a clerk in the store of Mr. Julius Lewis, and had turned away to go to some other part of the store. The clerk, Mr. West, was about to put the pistol away, and let the hammer fall, never dreaming it was loaded. The result was as above stated.

A colored woman in Brunswick county, while gathering huckleberries some days since, happened to step upon a rotten log to reach for berries growing beyond it, when a huge rattlesnake sprang upon her, fastened its fangs in her throat, and she died in a few minutes, A companion who was with her fled, terrified, for assistance, and upon returning the reptile was found coiled about his victim. It was soon killed.

The colored man Rogers, whom we spoke of week before last, as having undergone, in Wilmington, the operation of transfusion, the blood of a lamb being introduced into his veins, died last Friday. He revived after the operation, and there were strong hopes that he would get well, but after some days, he suddenly relapsed, and sank rapidly until death ended his sufferings.

The report that Judge R. R. Heath, late of the Superior Court Bench of this State, committed suicide, is denied by authority. It is true that while suffering from temporary derangement, caused by his illness, he attempted to take his own life, but he was prevented from so doing by kind hands around him. He died in a couple of days afterwards from natural causes.

A colored woman in the employ of Mr. David F. Clark of Orange, had a difficulty with her employer, a few days since, in the field, which resulted in Mr. Clark receiving a blow from a hoe which she had been using, cutting his nose in two, destroying one eye and injuring the other. Mr. Clark lies in a critical condition, and the woman is in jail.

The wife of Mr. Burrel Barnes, of Alexander county, was so badly burned a few days ago that her death ensued in a few hours afterwards. It seems that she was preparing dinner, her husband plowing in a field near by. It is supposed that her clothing took fire, when she ran into the yard shrieking, but her cries were unheard. When found, she was insensible, and died in a short time.

Jasper Turner, a tobacco pedler of reputed good character, from Orange county, was found murdered last Friday week in Duplin county. There was a little boy with Mr. Turner when he left home, but neither the boy, horse or waggon have been heard from.

The New York *Tobacco Leaf* says that a tobacconist named A. H. Martin, hailing from Madison, North Carolina, has been caught passing counterfeit money in Jefferson county, Georgia. After shoving off a quantity at Barrow, he left, but was arrested at Station, No. 15.

The citizens of Iredell intend celebrating the completion of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R., on Saturday, 24th inst., at Shepherd's X Roads. Vance, Shober, and other prominent gentlemen will deliver addresses, and several Brass Bands have offered their services.

General News.

A call has been issued for a convention of colored men of the Southern States in Columbia, S. C., Oct. 18, to secure a more thorough union of effort, action and organization among them. We trust this is not an attempt to get up an antagonism of races.

The belief seems to be gaining ground in Scotland that the Marquis of Lorne, and son in-law of Queen Victoria, virtually debarred from any political preferment at home, will shortly go to Canada to rule the new Dominion.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated 13th inst., says that the ship *Don Juan* has been burned at sea. Five hundred Chinamen, who were fastened under the hatches, were roasted alive.

There have been great floods in New South Wales, destroying plantations, and sweeping away houses, stock and everything in their path. To add to the calamities of the people, a new disease has appeared among the sheep, which is the only stock they raise to any considerable extent, killing them by thousands.

Constantinople is the city of terrible conflagrations. On the 7th inst., fires broke out in four places at once, and a large portion of the city was destroyed. 200 houses were in flames at once. The buildings of Constantinople are, mainly, of wood.

A tremendous hurricane has occurred in the vicinity of the Feejee Islands. A number of vessels were lost, including the American brig Kentucky, which went to the bottom with all on board.

Although we are in the beginning of the summer months, yet in England the weather is intensely cold. On the 10th inst., there was a snow storm at Birmingham, which lasted an hour.

An emigrant woman, bound for California from New York, died suddenly on the Pacific R. R., on the 9th inst. Ten thousand dollars, mostly in government bonds, were found upon her person.

The Germans are having peace Jubilees all over the country. The "Watch on the Rhine" is kept tramping his beat at a tremendous rate.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nearly 150 guests at a wedding at Fort Dodge, Iowa, a few weeks since, were poisoned by ice-cream which had been prepared in a copper refrigerator, lined with tin. The bride and bridegroom were the first to succumb, and guest after guest was led away suffering severe agonies. In many cases the sufferers were afflicted with temporary paralysis, losing all power over their limbs. The suffering was increased by the fact that nearly all the physicians of the vicinity were present at the wedding, and were themselves poisoned.

Lieut. Whiteman, of the Third United States Cavalry, in an official report of the recent massacre of eighty Indians, nearly all women and children, at Camp Grant Reservation, in Arizona, says that since these Indians had been at that post they had made friends with all whom they met, by their unvarying good conduct, that they had furnished the post with nearly 150 tons of hay, and that many of the women were killed while sleeping beside bundles of hay which they had collected to bring in on that very day. He says that the atrocious butchery was without justification.

A fearful gale passed over Iowa City, on the afternoon of the 9th inst. Rain and hail fell in torrents for some forty minutes, accompanied by a mighty wind. A number of buildings were unroofed, and the sides of others blown in. Fruit and shade trees were blown to the ground in all parts of the city, and great damage was done to the growing crops in the surrounding country.

There was one very miraculous escape from death at Rondout, New York, on Wednesday. Mrs. Thomas Weed was leaning from a front window of her residence, when it was struck by lightning, splitting open the casement of the window, out of which she was leaning, tearing her chignon from her head, and scattering hair and hair-pins in every direction. Mrs. Weed, though stunned, was unhurt.

There is a good deal of trouble in the Republican party in Alabama. The Warner wing have sent to the President a formidable protest against the appointments which the administration is making throughout the State at the instance of Senator Spencer. They charge that his course aided the Democracy in carrying the State last fall, and appeal for a change in the distribution of patronage. The latest phase is a refusal of the President to make any more removals.

John G. Barnwell, of the University of Georgia, a gentleman of much learning and research, asserts that by taking the average rain-fall of the past twenty years, he can predict the amount of rain that must fall this year. He demonstrates that the summer must be excessively wet, fifteen inches of rain being due.

A sudden gust of wind, a day or two ago, caused a flag, on a building in Albany, to become entangled in some ornamental iron work around the roof, and in flapping back again it tore away about twenty-five pounds of the iron, and flung it through a window of the house opposite with sufficient force to penetrate through the carpet and floor to the ceiling of the room below.

With the expiration of the month of May the corporations of Washington and Georgetown ceased. The Georgetown corporation has been in existence eighty-two years, and closes its affairs with all its debts paid to date, and without a solitary item of floating debt. The Washington corporation has been in existence sixty-eight years, and closes with a funded debt of $2,100,000 and a floating debt of $1,000,000.

There was a wild scene at a fire in Findley, Ohio, a few nights ago, when it became known that there were three kegs of powder in one of the burning buildings; but a young man, Henry Erb by name, rushed in, brought out two of them, and then returning found that the fire was already charring the keg that still remained. Seizing it, nevertheless, he brought it out also.

Major General Charles Mundee, formerly of the Federal army, was arrested in New York, some days since, on the charge of grand larceny, and the same night died in convulsions in his cell. He was a man of great wealth, and the circumstances in his case are peculiarly suspicious.

Letters received in Washington say that Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, was taken seriously ill with pneumonia and disease of the spine, shortly after his return home, and that his mind was also affected. He is now lying in a critical condition.

John Bonnett, of Ashley, Tenn., who was bitten in the hand by a small dog four years ago, died on Sunday of hydrophobia. The wound was small and soon healed, and he has been in good health and sound mind, showing no signs of madness until last week.

One of Brigham Young's sons is among the plebes waiting admission at West Point. He was appointed by Mr. Hooper, the delegate from Utah, and not by President Grant as previously stated.

The fragments of the aerolite which fell at Searsmont, Me., weighed altogether about thirty pounds. They are of a gray color, with slight metallic lustre on the inside; the outside is darker, presenting the appearance of having been fused by great heat.

A little Kansas girl who built a fire in her father's barn, and found it getting beyond her control, hastened to hide what she had done by covering it with boards. The motive was pardonable, perhaps, but the result was not satisfactory.

Dr. Miller, 60 years of age, of Rockingham county, Virginia, was killed by lightning Friday while holding a hatchet in his hand. He was the father-in-law of Congressman J. H. Harris, of the Rockingham district.

Gov. REED of Florida, has announced by proclamation that the several amendments to the State Constitution, voted upon at the special election on the 4th of April, were ratified by the people.

John Greiner, the author of many of the Whig campaign songs, in 1840—44, is dead.

A terrible tornado swept through Paxton, Holden and West Boylston, Massachusetts, on the 12th inst., tearing up everything in its path. Trees with their roots and earth attached, were carried thirty rods. Houses, barns and stone-fences were thrown prostrate.

There is a dreadful famine in Persia. In the great city of Teheran, the capital of the empire, the distress is so great that the poor are devouring their children. Despatches *via* London, say that fifty children are known to have been eaten.

C. C. Bowen, the radical Congressman from South Carolina, recently convicted of bigamy, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of $250. He expects President Grant to pardon him out of the penitentiary. He is now confined in the jail in Washington city.

A deficiency of some thirty thousand dollars has been discovered in the accounts of F. A. Macartney, the disbursing officer in the Post Office Department at Washington. Macartney has been sent to the Insane Asylum, his friends declaring that his mind has been deranged for some years.

DIED,

At his residence, in this county, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN REICH, aged 76 years, 4 months and 29 days. The deceased was a highly respectable citizen, and represented this county for several years in the State Legislature.

In this place, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNT, relict of the late Nathan Hunt, and daughter of the late Nathan Chaffin.

Mrs. Hunt was on a visit at Dr. W. H. Wheeler's, where she breathed her last.

In this county, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN HAMPTON, aged upwards of 70 years.

In this county, on the 10th inst., Mr. SMITH FRAZIER, aged 72 years.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., June 16, 1871.

Provisions.		*Chop,*	
Bacon,	15 @ 18	Bran,	1½
Lard,	18@20	*Grain.*	
Pork	0@00	Wheat,	1 20@1 35
Beef	7@12	Corn,	1 00 @ 00
Veal,	5@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	80@ 85
Butter,	15@20	Oats,	50@ 00
Flour	3¾ @4	Peas,	85@ 90
Eggs,	10	Meal	2½ @3
Beeswax	25 @ 28		

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, June 13.

Lugs—Common, Red	$2 50	to $4 00
" Good working	3 00	to 5 00
" Good, "	8 00	to 12 00
" Fine, "	12 00	to 20 00
Extra lots higher.		
Leaf—Common Red,	4 00	to 6 00
" Good	6 50	to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00	to 15 00
" Common Bright,	15 00	to 25 00
" Good, "	20 00	to 25 00
" Fine, "	30 00	to 40 00
" Extra fine lots	50 00	to 60 00

New York, June 13.—Cotton. 20 a 00; Flour, 6 75 a 8 25; Corn, 70 a 75; Wheat, 1 63 a 1 63½; Gold, 1 12½; Bonds, N. C. old, 47, new 26½.

Baltimore, June 13.—Cotton 18¾ a 00; Flour 5 25 a 7 00; Wheat, $1 90 a $2 00; Corn, white, 00 a 79, yellow, 72 a 73; Oats, 64 a 68 Bacon, 9½ a 17; Whisky, 93 a 94; Lard 11½.

Richmond, June 14.—Wheat, $1 65 a $0 00; Corn 92 a 92½; Oats 72; Flour, extra, $7 75 per barrel.

Norfolk, June 7.—Bacon, sides, 11½ a 17; Corn 84 a 87. Flour $5 75 a $7 50.

Charlotte, June 12.—Bacon 13 a 13½ Flour, 3 90 a 4 10; Wheat none offering. Corn, 1 00 a1 05; Oats, 60 a 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00. Butter, 20 a 00.

Fayetteville, June 8.—Bacon 9 a 12½; Flour, $7 00 0a $8 00; Corn $1 a 00; Oats, 60; Rye $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 17½; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Petersburg, June 13.—Flour $0 25 a $7 25; Wheat, red, $1 70 a $1 75, white $1 80 a $1 85; Corn, 90 a 00; Bacon, hog rouud 13 a 14; Whisky, $1 15; Brandy $2 00 a $2 25.

THOS. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

Report of the Condition of the First National Bank of Salem, at Salem, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business, June 10th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$76,527 98
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	100,000 00
" " on hand,	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts	31,134 06
" other National Banks,	1,026 59
Current Expenses,	693 26
Premiums,	8,000 00
Cash Items,	3,779 96
Bills of other National Banks,	9,686 00
Fractional Currency,	600 59
Specie,	700 00
Legal Tender Notes	35,000 00
	$324,178 42

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	8,000 00
Discount,	3,318 32
Exchange,	449 61
Interest,	5,984 55
Profit and Loss,	1,436 74
National Bank Circulation, Outstanding,	90,000 00
Individual Deposits,	114,939 20
	$324,178 42

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of June, 1871.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

Correct.—Attest:
I. G. LASH, }
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.
E. BELO, }

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the citizens of Winston Township, that the taxable property of said township will be listed as follows, viz:
At Winston, on the 16th and 17th days of June.
All persons interested are requested to attend, as no further time can be given. A. FOGLE,
June 2, 1871-22-2t. Chm'n Bd. Trustees.

VIENNA TOWNSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Vienna Township that the Taxable property of said Township will be listed at Vienna, on Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th of June.
June 9, 1871. L. A. GOSLIN, *Clerk.*

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS

THE CHEAPEST and best method for preserving all kinds of FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c., without air-tighting the jars and without Sugar, is to use the

American Fruit Preserving Powder.

Parties here who used them last season, are much pleased. J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.

Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the *world*, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

At J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

FEVER AND AGUE.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the Great South American Fever and Ague Cure. Has never failed to have the desired effect. Call and get a bottle at
WOMACK'S.

CALICOES! A Fine lot of latest styles Calico just received at
June 9.—23-tf. WOMACK'S.

All the Year Round
YOU CAN HAVE
GOOD SODA WATER
BY USING
WOOD'S CONDENSED SODA,
PUT UP IN
POCKET FOUNTS,
Charged with Gas, Sweetened and Flavored. Ready for use at all times and Everywhere.
Sixteen Glasses for 50 Cents.
FOR SALE AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise. A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

NEW
Stationery Packages.

THE UNITED STATES SPECIE PACKAGE contains

5 sheets Note Paper,	5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil,	1 Penholder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen,	1 new Dime Book.

Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.

Price 25 Cents.

THE Excelsior Stationery Package contains
10 sheets of Good Paper. 10 Envelopes,
1 Good Lead Pencil, 1 Pen Holder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen, 1 New Dime Book and
1 set of Ladie's or Gents' Jewelry, with a cash prize of from 5 cents to $1 00.

Price Fifty Cents.

THE FAIRY CASKET

contains 12 sheets of Lady's Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, 1 good Penholder, 1 oroide Gold Pen, 1 good lead Pencil, Copy popular Song Book, 1 copy of the Art of Love, 1 Dime Book, 1 Little Flirt, or the art of Hadkerchief, Glove, and Fan Flirtation, with Floral Language of Love, 1 Little Facinator.

In addition to the above, each casket is guaranteed to contain from 5 cents to $5 in money or one of the following valuable presents: 1 Lady's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Gentleman's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Fine Pen Knife, 1 Gent's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Ink Stand, 1 set Jewelry.

☞ The Casket is a neat gilt box, and makes a handsome present for a lady or a gentleman.

Price only One Dollar.

For Sale at the Book Store.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE.
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
in fact everything in his line always on hand.
A. T. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

Notion Store!

J. BLICKENDERFER,
At the Old Drug Store on the South Side Public Square,
SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that he has opened at the above place a

Notion and Variety Store,

which he has stocked with a fine assortment of Goods of the latest and most approved styles, embracing
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, TRIMMINGS AND EDGINGS, RIBBONS, SOAPS, POCKET-BOOKS, SILK BUTTONS, PARASOLS, NECK-TIES, SEWING SILKS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, STATIONERY, SEGARS AND PIPES, JET JEWELRY, ZEPHYR AND GERMANTOWN WOOL, in fact, everything that can be found in a first class Notion establishment.

I am agent for the celebrated **Keystone Counterpanes,** Wool, Half Wool, and Cotton, of all colors, for Beds, Cribs and Cradles; those wishing to purchase are solicited to call and inspect my assortment just received from the Factory.

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., May 19, 1871.-20-tf.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS who engage in our business make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS PER DAY in their own localities. Full particulars and instruction sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent profitable works, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine
April 14.-15-3m.

Additional Attractions
EVERY WEEK!
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES in everything to be found at **PATTERSON & CO'S.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. J. SAYERS,
Dealer in Real Estate,
Franklin, P. A.
Buys and sells improved and unimproved lands anywhere in the United States. 22-4w.

NORTH CAROLINA CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY.—We have this day entered into a limited copartnership for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of Southern loyalists, before the Commission now in session in Washington, D. C., and to secure pensions for the soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows. One of the firm will attend in person, the session of the Committee, and we are thus enabled to promise the most careful attention to the business in our charge. We respectfully solicit CLAIMS and PETITIONS from all parties interested. The Fees will be divided with Attorneys who send us claims. Blanks furnished on application. A deposit of $5 with application, is *requested* to defray expenses. Address
SHAFFER & BUSBEE,
Raleigh, North Carolina.
F. H. BUSBEE,
A. W. SHAFFER, Attorney-at-Law, &c.
Attorney-at-Law,
Register in Bankruptcy
and U. S. Commissioner. 22-4w.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	*Rheumatism,*
Chilblains,	*Hemorrhoids or Piles,*
Sprains and Bruises,	*Sore Nipples,*
Chapped Hands,	*Caked Breasts,*
Flesh Wounds,	*Fistula, Mange,*
Frost Bites,	*Spavins, Sweeney,*
External Poisons,	*Scratches, or Grease,*
Sand Cracks,	*Stringhalt, Windgalls,*
Galls of all Kinds,	*Foundered Feet,*
Sitfast, Ringbone,	*Cracked Heels,*
Poll Evil,	*Foot Rot in Sheep,*
Bites of Animals & Insects,	*Roup in Poultry,*
Toothache, &c., &c.,	*Lame Back, &c., &c.*

Large Size, $1.00; Medium, 50c.; Small, 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment for thirty-eight years. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in patent medicines, for one of *our* Almanacs and Vade-Mecums, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited.* Use the *Gargling Oil,* and tell your neighbors what good it has done.

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac or Cook Book.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y.
—BY—
MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL COMPANY,
22-4w. **JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.**

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., *instantly,* without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York, 46 La Salle St., Chicago. 22-4w.

FOUND AT HOME!
KLUTTZ'S CHILL CURE.
The one cheap, safe and permanent cure for
Chills, Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaints, &c. Contains neither Quinine or Arsenic. Never fails. Only 50 cts. Try it, and be cured. Sold by all Druggists. THEO. F. KLUTTZ & Co., Proprietors, Salisbury, N. C. 22-4w.

Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.—The most simple and popular cheap Shuttle Machine in use. Makes the Lock-stitch (alike on both sides.) Agents wanted in every county. For circulars address D. G. MAXWELL, State Agent, Charlotte, North Carolina. 22-4w.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.—We will insert an advertisement in EIGHT HUNDRED American NEWSPAPERS for SIX DOLLARS PER LINE per week.—One line one week will cost Six Dollars, Two lines will cost twelve Dollars, and Ten lines will cost Sixty Dollars. Send for a Printed List. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. 22-4w.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions, Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 22-4w.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL with Stencil Tools Address A. E. GRAHAM, Springfield, Vt. [22-4t.

$225 A MONTH. Horse and Carriage furnished: Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me. [22-4t.

A Million Dollars.

Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to no one.
Address E. FAIRBUSH,
22-4w. 688 Broadway, New York.

J. W. VAN NAMEE, M. D., successfully treats all classes of Chronic and Acute Diseases. Send stamp for circular containing particulars and testimonials. Address Box 5120, New York. 22-4w.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
AND
MEDICINES,
AT
Shaffner's Drug Store,
Main Street, Salem, N. C.
Constantly on hand a full assortment of CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, SEEDS, GLASSES, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES,
and everything else usually kept in a
First Class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS
will be supplied with reliable Medicines, promptly and at reasonable figures.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent for the sale in this market, of the justly celebrated
Liberty White Lead,
the best and most economical in use.
Call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.
J. F. SHAFFNER.
May 5, 1871.-18-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. June 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Louisa A. Beeson,	Miss Hannah Lowery,
" Jane Brimmas,	" Martha Lewis,
Miss Sarah Bitting,	" Mattie McClure,
" Martha Conner,	Mrs. Mary E. Slater,
" Sarah A. Crewse,	Miss S. S. Sullivan,
" Rebecca J. Hester,	" Francis Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Alexander Davis	Joel Vest,
Henry Motsinger,	Wilson Varner,
John W. McKaughn,	Henry Wilson,
C. S. Parker,	Peater Wagoner,
Charles Scott,	D. P. Yokeley.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BACKBONE.

When you see a fellow mortal
Without fixed and fearless views,
Hanging on the skirts of others,
Walking in their cast off shoes,
Bowing low to wealth or favor,
With abject, uncovered head,
Ready to retract or waver,
Willing to be drove or led;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show *your* spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.
A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, *backbone.*

When you see a theologian
Hugging close some ugly creed,
Fearing to reject or question
Dogmas what his priest may read,
Holding back all noble feeling,
Choking down each manly view,
Caring more for forms atnd symbols
Than to know the Good and True;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show *your* spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.
A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, *backbone.*

When you see a politician
Crawling through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position,
In the ring or at the polls,
With no sterling manhood in him
Nothing staple broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Double sided all around;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show *your* spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.
A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense or tone,
Than this, *backbone.*

A modest song and plainly told—
The text is worth a mine of gold;
For many men most sadly lack
A nodle stiffness in the back.

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8½, A. M. Closes daily a 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1.30 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Close every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Close every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Close every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Close every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SONG ECHO

A New School Book. by H. S. Perkins. Price $7 50 per dozen. Containe over two hundred new & beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by WILL S. HAYS, WEBSTER, THOMAS, etc., Everything is new, fresh and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 65 cents.—Liberal terms for intruduction.

Subscribers to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY are getting their Music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30 cents for a sample copy. The music is by HAYS, THOMAS, KINKEL, PERSLEY, and other popular writers.

Two back numbers for 40 cents. Four back numbers for 75 cents. Subscribers get

FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH of MUSIC for $3.

Address

J. L. PETERS, 599, Broadway, N. Y.

Teachers sending us their orders for $10 worth of music, can claim a year's subscription to Peters' Musical Monthly.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.

May 19, 1871.

Threshing Machines, MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.

I have secured the Agency for the sale of the best and most improved Threshing Machines not heretofore brought into this part of the country, called

"THE SWEEPSTAKES,"

The Farmer's long and well-tried Friend.

It is a thresher and cleaner combined, now extensively used throughout the Western States, furnished *geared or belted*,—is mounted on wheels,—needs no loading and unloading,—claims to clean thoroughly, loses no grain, and injures none.

I can also furnish the POWERS mounted on wheels, thus saving all heavy lifting. Intended for 4 or 6 horses, Lever Power.

Persons wishing a new Machine should by all means examine into the merits of the SWEEPSTAKES,

ALSO

The Improved Buck-Eye Mower AND BUCK-EYE MOWER and REAPER

With Dropper or Self-Rake Attachment.

This Machine has been much improved and the price reduced. It now has a *Self-Rake* attachment, with side delivery. The Buck-Eye was tried last Fall at a number of State Fairs in the West with from 14 to 20 other Machines, and took the highest premiums. Will cut over one acre of grain or grass per hour.

Over **100,000** *of the Buck-Eye now in use in the United States.*

I can sell them now at less price than heretofore, and for less than others are now offered at.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., May 12, 1871.–19-tf

The United States Specie Stationery Package,

CONTAINING

5 sheets Note Paper, 5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen, 1 new Dime Book.

Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.

For sale at BLUM'S BOOK-STORE,
May 5, 1871. Salem, N. C.

Patterson & Co's Column

SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions.. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods. In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

M. WP. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCDEARMON, WM. T. LAW

Graves' Warehouse, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 sky lights. Prompt attention to the in eres and comfort of Planters and their teams.

March 3, —9-1.

We do not RIDE AS FAST as our neighbor,

BUT WE COME WITH

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK;

AT LOWER PRICES. **Calicoes at 6½, 8 and 10 cents.** Fine and Neat **DRESS GOODS** cheaper than the cheapest.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BFST ASSORTMENT in this Market.

Sugar 10, Good Coffee 18, Good Molasses 40 cents.

March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales. w

Our best hand-made SHOES arean arranted superior in *Style and Quality* to y in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 17, 1871–7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY SHOW CASES and one Iron Safe,

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON. 7-tf.

LADIES' GENUINE **MALTESE COLLARS,** CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.

Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH. a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb.3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of **EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP** and **Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,** Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!** 112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha,*—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs,* can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladics' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful artcle for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT! BRIGHTER!! BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.

48–tf.

Health and Strength.

CROOK'S WINE & TAR

Throat and Lungs.

For ten years Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has been tested and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all **Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,** performing wonderful cures. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value. It **rapidly restores exhausted strength,** cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood. If you are afflicted in any way, we know the **life-giving tonic properties** of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, are what you need.

It **cures all Coughs and Colds,** and its many wonderful cures of **Asthma and Bronchitis,** have caused many to call it a specific for these complaints. **Throat ailments** require but a few doses. All suffering from **Consumption** or any **Disease of the Lungs** should remember that Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has cured many cases pronounced incurable.

The **Weak and Debilitated** should remember it **renovates and invigorates the system,** and is **health-giving and appetite-restoring.**

It also cures **Liver and Kidney Complaints,** and by its healthy action on the Stomach, removes **Dyspepsia.** Try one bottle. Take only Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar. Sold by Druggists.

For **Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes,** or Scrofula in any form, **Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers,** and **old Sores,** or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. **Cleanse your blood.** Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Prepared only by

OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

May 12, 1871.–19-3m.

BOARDING HOUSE,

Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,

SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding, that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of the lower counties.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871,–13-tf.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.

WE have now in store our SPRING GOODS, bought mostly for Cash of the Manufacturers and Importers, consisting of

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
PERFUMERIES, STATIONERY,
and all other articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Cash and prompt home customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
14 Pearl Street, Richmond Virginia.

April 7.–13-3m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising

DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARM UTENSILS, &c., &c.,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, **STAPLE AND FANCY,** complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's**

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and can furnish you with the latest make and style.

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware AND CUTLERY,

and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,

THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY,

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of

Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. CRIST, well known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,

Salem, N. C,. April 28, 1871.–17-tf. **Agent.**

ADVANCE

MOWER AND REAPER.

THE Strongest, Lightest Draft, most Compact and Perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

This Machine has an *iron frame,* all in one piece, which cannot become rickety, like the *wood frame* Machines. The finger bar is not attached to the frame, but is hinged direct to the tongue. There is no side draft. The Gear, or Cogwheels are all in the centre of frame under the driver's seat, enclosed in an iron case, so as to exclude all grit and obviate the danger of the driver's lines becoming entangled in the wheels.

All that is asked of persons desiring a good MOWER and REAPER, is that they lay aside all prejudice, and carefully examine, and thoroughly test THE ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mowers $115. Mower and Reaper combined $155.

For Circulars and full particulars, call on or address C. A. HEGE, Agent,
Friedburg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

☞ Also Agent for the ITHACA WHEEL RAKE. Price $40. April 28, 1871–17-3m.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varie a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, At the BOOK STORE.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING

Feb. 20, 1868 26-

New Family Grocery!

J. P. LANDQUIST,

SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best variaties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.

March 3, 1871–9-3m.

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

THE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

AT HALF PRICE.

Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents AT BLUM'S.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events. AT THE BOOK-STORE.

HAND BOOK FOR COUNTY OFFICERS

CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

8 O'CLOCK.

23–4w.

Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,** 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

23–4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 per day**) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo. 23–4w.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, Saco NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me. 23–4w

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & MCCURDY, Phila., Pa. 23–4w

AGENTS LOOK!—$3 to $20 per Day. Easy, genteel and profitable business. A little Novelty which every body wants. SUCCESS SURE. Send for circulars Churchill and Templeton, Manufacturers, 615 Broadway, N. Y. 23–4w.

$288 in 16 Days

Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES TO LAST FOR EVER, Sample free. Address *Hudson River Wire Works,* 13 Maiden Lane, cor. of Water St., N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St. Chicago. 23–4w

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to
COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.
the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

23–4w.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 23–4w

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

A Pocket Prospectus of the best Illustrated Family Bible, published in both English and German, containing Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony and History of Religions. Sent free on application. W. FKYNT & CO., 26 South 7th St., Phila., Pa. 4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO CONFORM TO

REDUCTION OF DUTIES. GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMP... 31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 23–4...

JURUBEBA.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA. AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has made arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
Platt St. New York.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 23..4w

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood, Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. April 14, 1871. 15-3m.

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